Statement

Standards of Carbonated Water

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955

Appendix B

(*See* Rule 5)

Definitions and Standards of Quality

A. 01 — BEVERAGES — NON-ALCOHOLIC

A. 01.01 CARBONATED WATER means water conforming to the standards prescribed for Packaged Drinking Water under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 impregnated with carbon dioxide under pressure and may contain any of the following singly or in combination.

Sugar, liquid glocose, dextrose monohydrate, invert sugar, fructose, honey, [6]fruit and vegetables extractives and permitted flavouring, colouring matter, preservatives, emulsifying and stabilizing agents, citric acid, [2](fumaric acid, and sorbitol,) tartaric acid, phosphoric acid, lactic acid, ascorbic acid, malic acid, [3](edible gums such as guar, karaya, Arabic, carobean, furcellaran, tragacanth, gum ghatti), edible gelatin, albumin, licorice and its derivatives, salts of sodium, calcium and magnesium, vitamins, caffeine not exceeding 200 parts per million,[4] Estergum (Glycerol ester of wood rosin) not exceeding 100 parts per million expressed as quinine sulphate. It may also contain Saccharin Sodium not exceeding 100 ppm, Acesulfame-K not exceeding 300 ppm, or Aspertame (methyl ester) not exceeding 700 ppm or[8] sucralose not exceeding 300ppm:

"Provided that the quantity of added sugar shall be declared on the container/bottle and if not sugar is added that also shall be declared on the container/bottle as laid down in sub-clause (1) and (12) of sub-rule (ZZZ) of rule 42. In case of returnable bottles, which are recycled or refilling the declaration of quantity of added sugar and no sugar added may be given on the crown:

Provided also that the declaration of no sugar added shall not be applicable for 'carbonated water (plain soda)'.

Provided also that the products which contain aspertame, acesulfame K or any other artificial sweetener for which special labeling provisions have been provided under rules 42, 47 or any other under PFA Rules, 1955, shall not be packed, stored, distributed or sold in returnable containers".

[4](It shall conform to the following requirements, namely:—

(1) Total plate count per ml..... not more than 50

(2) Coliform count in 100 ml..... 0

(3) Yeast and mould count per ml..... not more than 2)

TB deaths in the country

†591. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around 20 lakh people die untimely every year in the country due to infectious diseases like T.B.;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that around 30 per cent of the population in the country is suffering from this deadly disease;

(c) whether it is also a fact that every third T.B. patient of the world belongs to India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the attitude of the efforts being made by Government to wipe-out this infectious and fatal disease from the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS): (a) No Sir, it is estimated, that about 3,70,000 deaths occur due to TB every year in the country.

(b) No Sir.

(c) No Sir, India accounts for 1/5th of the Global TB incidence. India has 1.8 million new TB case out of 8.9 million cases in the world annually.

(d) To control TB, with an objective to achieve cure rate of 85% of new sputum positive cases and to detect at least 70% of such cases, the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) widely known as DOTS, which is WHO recommended strategy, is being implemented in the entire country. Under RNTCP, diagnosis by sputum microscopy instead of by X-ray, helps in detecting and curing infectious cases on priority. Facilities for diagnosis by sputum microscopy have been decentralized and strengthened. Drugs are provided under observation and patients are monitored so that they complete their treatment. Drugs are provided free of cost in patient-wise boxes. Till date, the RNTCP has placed more than 78.00 lakh patients on DOTS treatment, averting more than 14.00 lakh deaths. Every month more than 1.0 lakh patients are placed on DOTS. In 2006 alone, India placed around 14.00 lakhs cases on DOTS, more than any country in a single year in the world. Overall performance of RNTCP has been excellent with cure/ treatment completion rate consistently above 85% and death rate reduced to less than 5%. To increase accessibility of the masses to the facilities provided under the Programme, special emphasis is laid on the IEC activities, involvement of NGOs, private sector and medical colleges in the revised strategy.

Service from the Department Heads of Safdarjung Hospital

592. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that junior doctors are appointed as Head of Departments in the Safdarjung Hospital which has affected the general public in getting proper medical cares;

(b) if so, the existing criteria for the posing of HODs in the Safdarjung hospital;

(c) whether single person has been made the HOD of more than one departments, and if so, whether such a situation would not affect the patients in getting various services;

(d) the details of HODs at present with the date of their appointment, department-wise; and

(e) whether any junior doctor has superceded a senior doctor in appointment as HOD and is working on *ad-hoc* basis and if so, the reasons therefor?